

§ 632.3

guard personnel performing security duties. These duties include guarding U.S. Military prisoners and interior guard duties.

(b) Except for personnel guarding U.S. military prisoners, this regulation does not apply to persons assigned to—

(1) A wartime combat zone.

(2) A non-wartime hostile fire area.

(3) Duties with the U.S. Secret Service.

(4) Civil disturbance control. (See para 4-12, FM 19-15.)

§ 632.3 Policy.

(a) Law enforcement and security personnel will use force only when they cannot fulfill their duties without it. They will use the minimum force needed; only as a last resort will they use deadly force. (See §§ 632.3(c), 632.4, and 632.5.)

(b) Commanders are encouraged to substitute nonlethal devices (such as night sticks) for firearms when adequate for law enforcement and security personnel to safely fulfill their duties.

(c) In evaluating the degree of force needed for specific law enforcement or security situations, consider these options:

(1) Verbal persuasion.

(2) Unarmed defense techniques.

(3) Chemical aerosol irritant projectors (M36). (May be subject to host nation or local restrictions.)

(4) MP club.

(5) MP working dogs.

(6) Deadly force. (§ 632.4)

(d) Entrapment, *i.e.*, inducing someone to commit an offense in order to prosecute that person, is not permitted in law enforcement or security duties.

(e) Use MP working dogs in accordance with the provisions of AR 190-12. Release dogs only if a lesser measure of force would not be effective.

(1) Releasing a sentry dog to apprehend a suspect is a greater measure of force than releasing a patrol dog.

(2) Before releasing a military dog for attack, give a challenge or order to halt.

§ 632.4 Deadly force.

(a) Deadly force is destructive physical force directed against a person or persons (e.g., firing a lethal weapon). Use it only in extreme need, when all

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lesser means have failed or cannot reasonably be used. Use deadly force for one or more of the following reasons only:

(1) In self-defense, when in imminent danger of death or serious injury.

(2) To protect property related to national security, when reasonably necessary to prevent—

(i) Threatened theft, damage, or espionage aimed at property or information specified by a commander or other competent authority as vital to national security. (See paragraph (b) of this section.)

(ii) Actual theft, damage, or espionage aimed at property or information which, though not vital, is substantially important to national security. (See paragraph (b) of this section.)

(iii) Escape of an individual whose unauthorized presence near property or information vital to national security is a reasonable threat of theft, sabotage, or espionage.

(3) To prevent actual theft or sabotage of property (such as operable weapons or ammunition) which could cause deadly harm to others in the hands of an unauthorized person.

(4) To prevent serious offenses against a person or persons (e.g., armed robbery, rape, or violent destruction of property by arson, bombing).

(5) To apprehend a suspect believed to have committed any of the types of offenses named in paragraphs (a) (2), (3), and (4) of this section.

(6) To prevent the escape of a prisoner (when authorized by a commander or other competent authority and reasonably necessary).

(7) To obey lawful orders from higher authority governed by this regulation.

(b) A commander or other competent authority will specify that property or information is—

(1) Vital to national security only when its loss, damage, or compromise would seriously harm national security or an essential national defense mission.

(2) Substantially important to national security based on the mission and the material or information required to perform it.

(c) To comply with local law or international agreement or arrangements, a